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Urban District of Burnham-on-Sea



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31st DECEMBER, 1962

URBAN DISTRICT OF BURNHAM-ON-SEA

WORKS, HEALTH AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE 1962

Chairman:

MR. R.F. TREGELLES

Vice-Chairman:

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MR. B.D. MILLARD

MR. P.T. GRIFFIN

MR. W.T. PEPPERALL

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF 1962

Medical Officer of Health:

R.H. MATSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer (Somerset C.C.)

CHRISTINE M. ROOKE, M.B., B.S.

Building and Chief Public Health Inspector:

N.B. GRAHAM, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Housing Officer and Assistant Public Health Inspector:

H.F. ROBINSON, M.A.P.H.I.



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1962

Health Department,
Albert Street,
BRIDGWATER.

Tel: Bridgwater 2689

August, 1963.

To:

The Chairman and Members of the
Burnham-on-Sea Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District, and the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1962. The report is set out in the manner of previous years, so that comparison with former reports can easily be made.

As far as can be judged from a study of the vital statistics, the general health of the District was satisfactory during the year. As compared with the previous year the Still Birth Rate and the Infant Mortality Rate have shown marked increases, but this is due to the small numbers involved and is not considered to be of significance. On the other hand the number of live births showed an increase of 31 over the previous year and this is welcomed particularly as in previous reports I have drawn attention to the aging of the population of the Urban District which has been and still is taking place.

The importation of smallpox by immigrants from endemic areas and subsequent outbreaks of the disease in this country gave rise to general alarm and although this area was not affected, the Department was under considerable pressure to provide vaccination for all sorts of people who were not at risk. Fortunately restrictions on the supply of vaccine assisted us to adopt a definite policy and for the most part vaccination was provided only for those whose occupation might make them contacts of any cases which might arise, e.g., hospital staffs, ambulance drivers, Health Department staff etc., and to people having contact with infected areas, or who were travelling abroad. In spite of these restrictions a very considerable number of persons were vaccinated and there was much dislocation of routine work.

Once again I wish to thank the Members of the Council, the Clerk, Officials of other departments and the staff of the Public Health Department, for their willing assistance and co-operation.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

R.H. NATSON.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Area (including foreshore) | 2,246 acres |
| Population (census 1961) | 10,020 |
| Population (Registrar General's estimate) 1962 | 10,240 |
| No. of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1962 | 3,141 |
| Rateable value on 31st December, 1962 | £142,493 |
| Sum represented by 1d rate on 31st December, 1962 £ | 567 |

Extracts from VITAL STATISTICS for the year 1962

Live Births

| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Legitimate | 80 | 79 | 159 |
| Illegitimate | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| | <u>87</u> | <u>84</u> | <u>171</u> |

| | |
|---|-------|
| Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population | 15.53 |
| Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births | 7.02 |
| Still Births | 3 |
| Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births | 17.24 |
| Total live and still births | 174 |
| Infant Deaths (deaths of infants under one year of age) | 4 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - total | 23.39 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate | 25.16 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - illegitimate | nil |
| Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) | 17.54 |
| Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) | 17.54 |
| Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) | 34.48 |
| Maternal Mortality (including abortion) | nil |
| Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births | nil |

Deaths

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Total number of deaths | 149 |
| Death Rate per 1,000 population | 14.55 |

Births.

After allowing for inward and outward transfers the Registrar General's figures show that there were 171 births (87 boys and 84 girls) in the Urban District during 1962, being 31 births more than in 1961. Of these births 12 were illegitimate. This is 7.0% of the total live births, as compared with 5.0% in 1961.

The birth rate of any area is dependent upon the composition of the population in that area. Obviously a population with a high proportion of persons of child bearing age will have more births per 1,000 of the population than an area with an unduly large number of people in the older age groups. To enable the birth rates of different areas to be compared, the Registrar General provides a comparability factor for each Local Authority area, which renders the birth rate of each area comparable with that of a district the population of which is of standard age and sex distribution. The birth rate for the Urban District adjusted in this manner is increased from 15.53 to 17.54 per 1,000 of the population. The birth rate for England and Wales was 18.0.

Birth rates for the Urban District and for England and Wales for the past five years were as follows:-

| | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Crude Birth Rate | 13.39 | 15.30 | 14.77 | 14.16 | 15.53 |
| Standardised Birth Rate | 15.13 | 17.29 | 16.69 | 16.00 | 17.54 |
| England and Wales | 16.4 | 16.5 | 17.1 | 17.4 | 18.0 |

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in the Urban District during 1962 was 120. Of these 11 were deaths of non-residents and were transferred to the district in which the persons ordinarily resided. There were, on the other hand, 40 deaths of Urban District residents registered outside the District. The total corrected number of deaths assigned to the District was 149 (71 males and 78 females). This was 4 more than in the previous year, and gave a crude death rate of 14.55.

This crude death rate cannot be used to compare the mortality with that of other districts, as the populations of all areas are not similarly constituted as regards age and sex distribution. The Registrar General supplies an "Area Comparability Factor" and the crude death rate multiplied by this figure can then be compared with the death rate of the country as a whole, or with the mortality of any other local area. The corrected death rate so obtained was 10.47 per 1,000 of the population and this was compared with 11.9 for England and Wales.

Death rates for the Urban District and for England and Wales for the past five years were as follows:-

| | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Crude Death Rate | 12.55 | 14.10 | 15.57 | 14.66 | 14.55 |
| Standardised Death Rate | 9.29 | 10.29 | 12.10 | 11.55 | 10.47 |
| England and Wales | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 11.9 |

Of the 149 deaths, 80 occurred in people over the age of 70 years. 30 occurred in people in the productive age groups 20 to 64, and the following table gives the details of deaths in this age group.

| | 20-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60-64 | Total |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Malignant neoplasm of lung, bronchus | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 6 |
| Vascular lesions of the nervous system | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Coronary disease and angina | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Hypertension with heart disease | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Other heart disease | | | 1 | | 2 | 3 |
| Pneumonia | | | 1 | | 2 | 3 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 |
| All other accidents | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Suicides | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | 2 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 30 |

The following table shows the causes of death and sex distribution:-

| Cause of Death | M. | F. | Total |
|---|----|----|-------|
| All Causes | 71 | 78 | 149 |
| 1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system | - | - | - |
| 2. Other forms of tuberculosis | - | - | - |
| 3. Syphilitic disease | 1 | - | 1 |
| 4. Diphtheria | - | - | - |
| 5. Whooping cough | - | - | - |
| 6. Meningococcal infections | - | - | - |
| 7. Acute poliomyelitis | - | - | - |
| 8. Measles | - | - | - |
| 9. Other infective and parasitic diseases | - | - | - |
| 10. Malignant neoplasm of stomach | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 11. Malignant neoplasm of lung, bronchus | 2 | - | 2 |
| 12. Malignant neoplasm of breast | - | 2 | 2 |
| 13. Malignant neoplasm of uterus | - | 1 | 1 |
| 14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia | - | - | - |
| 16. Diabetes | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system | 11 | 17 | 28 |
| 18. Coronary disease and angina | 15 | 8 | 23 |
| 19. Hypertension with heart disease | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 20. Other heart disease | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| 21. Other circulatory disease | 4 | 12 | 16 |
| 22. Influenza | 1 | - | 1 |
| 23. Pneumonia | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 24. Bronchitis | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 25. Other diseases of respiratory system | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | 1 | - | 1 |
| 27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | - | 1 | 1 |
| 28. Nephritis and nephrosis | - | 1 | 1 |
| 29. Hyperplasia of prostate | 1 | - | 1 |
| 30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | - | - | - |
| 31. Congenital malformations | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| 33. Motor vehicle accidents | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 34. All other accidents | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 35. Suicide | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 36. Homicide and operations of war | - | - | - |

Cancer Mortality.

The number of deaths of Urban District residents from cancer was 17 (males 6, females 11). This was 2 less than the previous year. Cancer deaths constituted 7.4% of the total deaths during the year.

The following table shows the localisation of the disease in the 17 cases:-

| Localisation | Number of deaths | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------|-------|------|
| | Male | Female | Total | 1961 |
| Stomach | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Lung, bronchus | 2 | - | 2 | 4 |
| Breast | - | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Uterus | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Other and unspecified organs | 3 | 6 | 9 | 8 |
| Total | 6 | 11 | 17 | 19 |

It is interesting that this year as in most other years, all the deaths from lung cancer occurred in males. The ages at which death occurred in the last four years combined is detailed in the following table. Positive steps have been taken by the County Council as Local Education Authority to bring home to school leavers the risks attached to smoking. At this age however many people are not greatly concerned about what may happen to them at the age of 45 plus.

| Year | Under 15 | 15/24 | 25/34 | 35/44 | 45/54 | 55/64 | Over 65 | Total |
|------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1959 | | | | | 2 | 1 | | 3 |
| 1960 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 1961 | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 4 |
| 1962 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |

Deaths from Heart Disease.

Of 149 deaths, heart disease caused roughly 1 in every 4 (males 25, females 15). It represented 20.1% of the total deaths from all causes and was equivalent to a death rate of 3.2 per 1,000 of the population.

Infantile Mortality.

4 infants under one year of age died during the year. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 23.39 per 1,000 of all live births, while the corresponding rate for England and Wales was 21.4.

The following table shows the causes of death:-

Infantile Mortality during 1962

| Cause of death | Under 1 week | 1 - 4 weeks | 1 - 6 months | 6 - 12 months | Total under 1 year |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Congenital absence of kidneys | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Congenital disease of heart | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Acute pulmonary oedema | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Severe immaturity | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | 3 | | | 1 | 4 |

Population.

The estimated population of the Urban District as at June 1962 was 10,240, which shows an increase of 350 on the previous year. It is interesting to note population changes and the following table illustrates the trend during the past twelve years:-

| Year | Population increase | Natural increase | Change due to emigration or immigration |
|------|---------------------|------------------|---|
| 1951 | 64 | - 22 | + 86 |
| 1952 | 70 | 22 | + 48 |
| 1953 | 116 | 25 | + 91 |
| 1954 | 54 | 45 | + 9 |
| 1955 | 50 | 12 | + 38 |
| 1956 | 60 | - 6 | + 66 |
| 1957 | 30 | - 8 | + 38 |
| 1958 | - 10 | 11 | - 21 |
| 1959 | 80 | 16 | + 64 |
| 1960 | 230 | - 18 | + 248 |
| 1961 | - 130 | - 5 | - 125 |
| 1962 | 350 | 22 | 328 |

Natural increase = excess of births over deaths.

UR. VAI. NCI. AND. C. N'ROI. OVER. INFECTIOUS

AND. CONTAGIOUS. DISEASES

The following table sets out the cases of notifiable diseases that occurred in the Urban District during 1962. The table is drawn up after making the necessary corrections in diagnosis by the Practitioners or the Medical Officers at the Isolation Hospitals.

| DISEASE | AGE | Age | | | | | 65 and over | Age unknown | Total | Admitte d to Hosp. |
|-------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|----------------|-------|-----------------------|
| | | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | | | | |
| Smallpox | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | 6 |
| Scarlet fever | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Whooping cough | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | | | 9 |
| Pneumonia | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| Puerperal pyrexia | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 29 |

During the previous year 139 cases of notifiable infectious diseases were notified.

Diphtheria.

No cases of diphtheria were notified. During the year 169 children under the age of 5 years and 21 children between the ages of 5 - 15 years (giving a total of 190) were immunised against the disease.

Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

No cases were notified.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The following tables show the number of persons who received a course of primary vaccination (two injections of three doses of Oral vaccine) and the number of persons who received reinforcements during 1962.

| Children born 1962 | | Children born 1945-51 | | Young persons born 1933-42 | | Persons under 40 years of age & Priority Groups | |
|--------------------|------|-----------------------|------|----------------------------|------|---|------|
| Salk | Oral | Salk | Oral | Salk | Oral | Salk | Oral |
| 1 | 2 | 65 | 22 | 15 | 2 | 22 | - |

| Number of persons (all groups) who rec'd a third reinforcing injection | Number of children of 5 yrs. but under 12 yrs. who rec'd a fourth reinforcing injection | Number of persons (all groups) who rec'd a reinforcing dose of Oral vaccine following two Salk injs. | Number of children of 5 yrs. but under 12 yrs. who rec'd a dose of Oral vaccine after three Salk injs. |
|--|---|--|--|
| 158 | 47 | 146 | 32 |

Measles.

6 cases were notified, as compared with 129 in the previous year.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of confirmed cases was 1.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The number of persons vaccinated or revaccinated during the year was 2,403, as compared with 103 in the previous year.

Persons Vaccinated

| Under 1 year | | 1 to 4 years | | 5 to 14 years | | 15 years and over | |
|--------------|---|--------------|----|---------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| P | R | P | R | P | R | P | R |
| 126 | 2 | 95 | 26 | 372 | 449 | 448 | 885 |

P = Primary vaccination

R = Re-vaccination

Vaccination is now voluntary, but the value of individual vaccination is, in my opinion, undiminished and I would advise all parents to have their children vaccinated, preferably during the second year of life.

Tetanus Vaccination.

Tetanus vaccination is now combined with diphtheria immunisation almost as a routine and practically all infants receiving primary immunisation and all school children receiving booster injections are offered a combined vaccine.

The number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the year ended 31st December 1962 was as follows:-

| Children born in the years:- | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|-------|-------|-------|
| 1962 | 61 | 60 | 59 | 58 | 53-57 | 48-52 | Total |
| 59 | 95 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 186 |

Tuberculosis.

It is noteworthy to report that in 1962 only 1 new case of respiratory tuberculosis was notified, and that no cases of the non-respiratory form of the disease were reported.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

In order to raise the immunity to tuberculosis of school leavers, vaccination with B.C.G. vaccine was offered to all children between the ages of 15 and 14 years attending school in the Somerset Divisional Area. 512 accepted the offer and received a preliminary skin test, the "Heaf Test", to determine whether they had in fact already experienced an infection with tuberculosis. 421 of these gave a negative test and were vaccinated with the B.C.G. vaccine.

Mass Radiography.

A Mass Radiography Unit visited Burnham Town Hall, Morland's Factory, Highbridge Bacon Company and Highbridge Market Square during October 1962. A total of 1,445 persons (603 male, 842 female) attended for examination.

16 abnormalities were detected. The abnormalities were varied, and included one case of tuberculosis requiring close supervision and four old standing healed tuberculous conditions.

Food Poisoning.

No cases were notified.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological specimens are sent to the laboratory at Musgrove Park Hospital, which forms part of the Public Health Laboratory Service. Results of investigations are available with the minimum of delay and there is good liaison between the laboratory personnel and the field workers in the Public Health Department.

Examinations carried out during the year include:-

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Water samples | 24 |
| Ice cream samples | 53 |

Home Help Service.

This service is provided by the County Council, with local administration by the Home Help Organiser, with an office at the Health Centre, Mount Street, Bridgwater.

The Home Helps have proved of very considerable value and much assistance was given to needy cases. During the year 161 cases received assistance.

These included the following types of case:-

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Maternity | 22 |
| Old age and infirmity | 108 |
| Tuberculosis | 2 |
| Chronic sick | 17 |
| Post operation | 3 |
| Emergency illness | 5 |
| Other cases | 4 |

In many cases assisted, the patient or other members of the family would have been unable to remain at home, were it not for the the Home Help Service.

In addition to the normal service, arrangements have been made for women to sit up with seriously ill cases where alternative arrangements cannot be made.

The number of Home Helps at 31.12.62 was as follows:-

| | |
|-----------|----|
| Full time | 7 |
| Part time | 24 |

Welfare of Old People.

The Council are now assisting the W.V.S. to provide meals on wheels for old people, and this worthwhile service is much appreciated by the recipients. An average of 48 meals per week are distributed.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47.

A number of cases were assisted through informal action, and in no case was it necessary for the Council to take statutory action to secure the admission of an old person to suitable accommodation.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Housing.

| | |
|---|-------|
| The number of permanent dwellings in the Urban District | 3,440 |
| The number of permanent dwellings owned by the Local Authority | 551 |
| Number of houses declared unfit under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957 | - |
| Number of houses closed as a result of an undertaking given by the owner or following the issue of Closing Orders | 13 |
| Number of houses made fit during the year | 31 |

| | Houses/flats erected during the year | | Houses in course of erection | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | For slum clearance | For other purposes | For slum clearance | For other purposes |
| Local Authority | - | - | - | - |
| Private Enterprise | - | 91 | - | 58 |
| Total | - | 91 | - | 58 |

In the period from 1st April 1945 to 31st December 1962 a total of 926 houses have been built. These were made up of 415 by the Local Authority and 511 by private enterprise.

At the end of the year there were 267 applicants for Council houses.

Water Supplies.

The mains water supply was satisfactory both as to quality and quantity. The water is treated by chlorination and bacteriological tests were carried out on the treated water on 16 occasions, all of which gave excellent results.

Regrouping of the Water Undertaking with the Bristol Waterworks Company became effective on 1st October, 1962.

Sewage Disposal.

As mentioned in previous reports, the condition of the main sewerage system of the District gives rise to anxiety. Emergency measures have been taken by the Council to repair the main sewer at certain manholes which were known to be in a critical state. The sewers generally are overloaded and are frequently surcharged. Building development is continuing in the Urban District at a comparatively rapid rate and it is therefore imperative that a major scheme of resewering be proceeded with at an early date.

Conditions at the Clyce outfall at Highbridge remain unaltered. In my report for last year I welcomed the decision of the Council to include this project in a more comprehensive scheme. I hope however that this will not result in further undue delay in securing effective abatement of conditions which present a constant threat to the residents of the area and which could well have serious effects on the economy of the Urban District should cases of typhoid fever occur.

Camping Sites.

No licences have been issued for stationing of individual moveable dwellings. Four camping sites have been licensed, providing altogether for 480 moveable dwellings. Sanitary conditions remain satisfactory. The existing sites have been reasonably well conducted during the holiday season and plans for improvements on two sites have been approved by the Council for works to be implemented in the coming year.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses in the Urban District.

Ice Cream.

| | |
|--|----|
| The number of premises registered for manufacture and sale | 2 |
| For retail only | 58 |

53 samples were taken during the year, the results being as follows:-

| | |
|---|---|
| 37 samples were placed in Provisional Grade | 1 |
| 3 samples were placed in Provisional Grade | 2 |
| 6 samples were placed in Provisional Grade | 3 |
| 7 samples were placed in Provisional Grade | 4 |

Samples which fall into grades 1 and 2 are considered to be satisfactory. Samples reported in grades 3 and 4 are followed by inspection, and where indicated advice is given on measures necessary to improve the quality of the product.

Slaughterhouses.

Ample facilities for slaughtering are available at the abattoir at Weston-super-Mare, and consequently the only slaughterhouse in the District which is licensed is that of the Highbridge Bacon Company.

The system of post mortem inspection in operation is that all carcases are thoroughly examined by well-trained personnel employed by the Bacon Company. All carcases suspected of having any abnormal condition are separated for further detailed examination; the number of carcases so dealt with during the year was 5,305. The Public Health Inspector attends each day when slaughtering takes place, checks over the carcases and makes final decisions regarding condemnation.

Carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part during the year were as follows:-

| | Cattle excluding cows | Cows, Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs | Horses |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| Number killed | | | | 40,378 | |
| Number inspected | | | | 40,378 | |
| <u>All diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u> | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | | | | 58 | |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | | | | 1,656 | |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci | | | | 4.24 | |
| <u>Tuberculosis only</u> | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | | | | 2 | |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | | | | 3,649 | |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis | | | | 9.03 | |
| <u>Cysticercosis</u> | | | | | |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | | | | - | |
| Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration | | | | - | |
| Generalised and totally condemned | | | | - | |
| Weight of meat condemned (in lbs.) for | | | | | |
| (a) Tuberculosis | | | | 34,355 | |
| (b) Cysticercosis | | | | - | |
| (c) Other | | | | 12,997 | |
| Total (in lbs.) condemned | | | | 47,352 | |

Premises where food is prepared.

No statutory action was taken regarding enforcement of the provision of the Food and Drugs Act, and co-operation from food traders has continued to be good and improvements have been made to premises and equipment.

Knackers Yard.

One knackers yard is registered in this District and is visited frequently.

Refuse Disposal.

Disposal of refuse is by tipping into disused clay pits, followed by covering of the tipped refuse. The provision of mechanical aids for tip maintenance has helped considerably to effect improvement in conditions at the refuse tip.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The following particulars indicate the action taken under Part I of the Factories Act, 1961.

| Premises | Number on Register | Number of Insp's | Number of Written Notices | Occupiers Prosecuted |
|---|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority | 38 | | 8 | |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority | 88 | | 34 | |
| (iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises). | | | | |
| Total | 126 | | 42 | |

| Particulars | No. of cases in which defects were found | | | | No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted | |
|--|--|----------|---------------|-------------|--|--|
| | | | Referred | | | |
| | Found | Remedied | To H.M. Insp. | By H. Insp. | | |
| Want of cleanliness (S.1) | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Overcrowding (S.2) | | | | | | |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.5) | | | | | | |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4) | | | | | | |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) | | | | | | |
| Sanitary conveniences (S.7) | | | | | | |
| {a) Insufficient | | | | | | |
| {b) Unsuitable or defective | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| {c) Not separate for sexes | | | | | | |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork). | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 2 | | | | |

PART VIII

(Sections 133 and 134)

| Nature of Work | Section 133 | | | Section 134 | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|----------------|--------------|
| | No. of out-workers in August | No. of cases of default in August | No. of instances of work for which failure to send lists to the Council | No. of instances of unwholesome supply of premises | Notices served | Prosecutions |
| Wearing apparel, etc., | 4 | | | | | |
|) Cleaning | | | | | | |
|) and | | | | | | |
|) Washing | | | | | | |



